The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4212 號二十一百二千西第 日九十月三唐 年末辛治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 8TH MAY, 1871. 一拜禮 八月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 6, SANTA ANA, Span. bk., 403, Gavito, Manila April 29th, General.—BRANDAO & Co.
May 6, PROSPECTOR, Brit. bk., 209, Black, Whampoa.—ROZARIO & Co.
May 7, CHINA, str., from Canton.
May 7, YEZAVAT, Rus. bk., 658, Blom, Cardiff 4th December, 980 tons Coal.—P. & O. Co.
May 7, H.I.M.C. steam-gunboat CHEN-TOO, 431, 7 guns, Robertson, from Canton 7th May.
May 8, HOMER, Brit. bk., 538, Brown, from Whampoa.
Mas 8, EDOUARD MARIA, Ned. bk., 489, Van der Tas, Saigon 22nd April, 9,400 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Departures.

May 6, TWEED, str., for Swatow, &c.
May 6, YOT-TUNG, str., for Swatow.
May 6, LADY BELMORE, for Melbourne.
May 6 EVE, for Saigon.
May 6, MENAM, for Saigon.
May 6, JULIAN ANN, for Whampoa.
May 6, NILE, for Borneo.
May 6, LOUDON CASTLE, for Saigon.
May 7, ELLY, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, — 6TH MAY.

Catharina Fullartun, for Amoy.
Ardentinny, for Saigon.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

The Spanish brig *Santa Ana*, from Manila on the 29th April, reports fine weather and moderate breezes throughout.

The Ned. bark *Edouard Maria* reports left Cape St. James on April 24th, and had fine weather and Easterly winds until the 3rd, then light S. and S.W. winds.

The Rus. bark *Yelavat* reports crossed the Equator on January 9th, having enjoyed fine Easterly winds; passed the Cape of Good Hope on April 9th, in lat. 44 S., and Java Head on March 18th; left Banca Strait on April 2nd; since when until Natuna on April 17th, much calm weather; then across the Gulf to the Brothers moderate E. and E.S.E. winds, then light again until Pularan on April 27th; off False Cape Varela, spoke the British ship *Sea Flower*, hence to Saigon, 3 days out.

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE RENDITION CASE.

COPIES of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENT in the MATTER OF KWOK A SING, can be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Price.....25 cents each.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

WANTED,

A HOUSE or portion of a HOUSE on the Praya Grande, or other good situation in Macao. If furnished it would be preferred. State terms and situation to A. G., *Daily Press* Office.

682 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

NIUCHUANG LIGHTSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a temporary Lightship, painted black, with three lower masts standing, will be moored outside the Bar at Niuchwang as early as possible, not later than the first of May next, on the following bearings.

Tower Hill S.S.E. distant 16½ miles, and the outer Bar Buoy N.E by E.½ E. 4 miles.

The vessel will be distinguished, from sunset to sunrise, by two bright lights one above the other, at the starboard fore yard arm, shewn from two ordinary mast head lanterns, visible about 3 miles in clear weather.

T. G. LUSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Niuchuang, 18th April, 1871. [1m 778

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

TO BE LET, or SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Business Premises lately in the occupation of the Supreme Court, Queen's Road Central.

The Building can be let either as it stands, or rearranged in sets of Offices, with or without dwelling rooms, as may be required.

Apply to Messrs. RAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary), where Plans for the Alteration of the premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 336 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

THE HONGKONG LIVERY STABLES, DUDDELL STREET.
In close Proximity to the Hongkong Hotel.

THE Undersigned having purchased the INTEREST of Mr. WETTON in the above LIVERY STABLES, solicits a continuation of those favors hitherto bestowed, feeling sure that from his long Experience in the Colony he will be able to give every satisfaction.

HORSES TAKEN ON LIVERY.
HORSES BROKEN TO SADDLE OR HARNESS.
HORSES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES always on hand FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES MADE OR REPAIRED, on the shortest notice, under the Superintendence of an experienced European.
HORSES SHOD with the celebrated "Good-enough," Shoe, by an able and experienced European Farrier. This NEW SHOE is now so justly esteemed throughout Europe.

LEONARD BARNES,
(Late of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery),
Proprietor.

tf 629 Hongkong, 12th April, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.

E. R. Belilios, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq.	Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.	

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

FORGERY!!!

THE public are hereby informed that forgeries have recently been discovered of the old notes of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING *Company Limited*, and all holders of such notes are invited to present them forthwith at the Bank office for guaashment.

There is no reason to believe that any of the notes issued by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI *Banking Corporation* have been tampered with, as such precautions were taken in their manufacture as to render any attempt at a forgery most easy of detection.

Any information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties concerned in the forgery will be liberally rewarded, and any communication likely to lead to such a result will be gladly received by the undersigned, or Mr. EDMUND SHARP, the Solicitor for the Corporation.

JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

tf 493 Hongkong, 21st March, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited).*

A DIVIDEND of 16½% (Sixteen and a half per cent.) has been declared on the net premia contributed by Shareholders to the above Company for the year ended October 31st, 1870.

Warrants may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned, No. 48, Queen's Road.

By order of the Board,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2m 556 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having resigned, Mr. N. J. EDE has been appointed Secretary to the above Society, and will take charge from this date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

tf 545 Hongkong, 31st March, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

NOTICE.

UNDER authority of The Managing Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MACIVER will act as the Company's Superintendent at this port from the present date until further notice.

W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1871. [tf 484

AMERICAN BARQUE *BENEFACTOR.*

NEITHER the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the officers or crew of the above-named vessel during her stay in port.

SMITH ARCHER & Co.

tf 756 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 647 Hongkong, 17th April, 1871.

COAL AT SAIGON.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that they are prepared to supply Steamers with good AUSTRALIAN COAL, at $10 per *ton, delivered free alongside the Steamer.*

TAN KENG SENG,
and Bros.

tf 742 Saigon, 25th April, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
FAIRBANE'S PLATFORM SCALES, 400 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.
Best Sill's BUTTER, in Kegs.
At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 756 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY).
70 P. Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

Agents:—

Amoy	Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Canton	" OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo	" FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang	" J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow	" OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi	" HOWELL & Co.
Hankow	" EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo	" SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang	" R. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila	" FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki	" HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo	" J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang	" SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon	" A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco	WM. N. CLIMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore	THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow	Messrs. DIECKS & Co.
Tientsin	JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama	Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.

In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 335

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

PATENT SLIP DOCK
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.
A. MACDONALD & CO.,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND FOUNDERS,

HAVE added to their Establishment a Machine Shop of New Tools, comprising one 25 in., one 12 in., and one 8 in. Turning and Screw Cutting LATHE, Shaping MACHINES, Drilling, Punching, and Shearing MACHINES, and Plate ROLLARS, also a CUPOLA, for Casting Brass and Iron of all description.

They are also prepared to DOCK SHIPS and RE-METAL at 30 CENTS PER SHEET.

A. MACDONALD & Co.
Proprietors.

tf 550 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,

Has 238 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a GAYSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite faced DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN O. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or repairing vessels can be obtained from

Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

"*Japan Mail*" and "*Japan Weekly Mail*"

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum: *Japan Weekly Mail*, $25 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from E. MELLISH, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Caine Road, on

SATURDAY,

the 13th day of May, at noon precisely,—

The whole of his elegant and substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (of English and Canton make), comprising Drawing-room SUITES, Marble-top TABLES, CHIMNEY GLASSES, Handsome ENGRAVINGS, TIME-PIECE, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast SETS, Teak WARDROBES, &c., &c., &c.

Also,

A very Superior Grand PIANO, by Broadwood & Sons, London.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Friday, the 12th inst., at noon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

758 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family RESIDENCE, in Chancery Lane, (at present in the occupation of W. H. BREERETON, Esq.), containing 10 Rooms, Out Offices, with a 4 Stall Stable and Coach House. Possession can be had on 1st June. Apply to

G. FALCONER & Co.

tf 769 Hongkong, 5th May, 1871.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. H. C. CALDWELL. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

29d 760 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on the 1st May next).

THAT commodious Dwelling HOUSE, in Chancery Lane, at present in the occupation of Mr. B. ENCARNAÇAO.

For particulars, apply to
C. A. OZORIO, JR.,
No. 39, Queen's Road.

tf 618 Hongkong, 11th April, 1871.

TO BE LET,
With possession on or after the 1st July next.

THE PREMISES, at present occupied by Messrs. W. PEACOCK & Co., situated Queen's Road Central.

For particulars, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 583 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanaskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, *West Terrace.* Possession from 1st March, 1871. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point.

tf 324 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to

T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c., Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

FOR investment on Mortgage of good landed security about $4,500 of Trust money.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, Esq.

tf 471 Hongkong, 18th March, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purchased the Goodwill, Stocks-in-trade, and Furniture of Wo-leyu-kee. Everything was settled between the undersigned and the late proprietors of Wo-leyu-kee shop on the same date. It is hereby notified that the undersigned will not hold themselves responsible for any debts and rent contracted by the late proprietors of the above shop.

YUE CHEONG HONG.

1m 779 Hongkong, 5th May, 1871.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT,
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.

tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSTORD & Co.), PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED,

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

HALLIDAY, MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

MR. L. A. ANDERSEN has this day been appointed Surveyor to the *Germanischer Lloyd* at Amoy.

PASEDAG & Co.,
Agents, Germanischer Lloyd.

2w 776 Amoy, 1st May, 1871.

MR. ERNST STILLER is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration.

PASEDAG & Co.

7d 755 Amoy, 26th April, 1871.

MR. F. E. HEYDEN has this day been admitted a partner in my firm.

F. PEIL.

2m 746 Hongkong, 27th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN CHRISTIE MASSON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st of February, 1871; and our Agencies at Takao and Taiwanfoo will continue to be managed by Mr. JOHN CHRISTIE MASSON.

TAIT & Co.

1m 747 Amoy, 27th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having established himself as Wholesale and Retail TOBACCONIST and COMMISSION AGENT, at No. 10, *Queen's Road*, next to Messrs. Lammert, Atkinson & Co., respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

J. C. KRUSE.

tf 641 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

MR. E. W. VON BERGEN retired from our firm, and his interest and responsibility therein ceased, on the 31st December, 1870.

DEETJEN & VON BERGEN.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

I SHALL continue the business hitherto carried on under the name of DEETJEN & VON BERGEN from this day, under my own name, as DEETJEN & Co.

Mr. ADOLF STRACK is authorized to sign the firm, per procuration.

EDUARD DEETJEN.

3m 642 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.

DEACON & Co.

tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

WE have established Agencies of our firm at Takao and Taiwanfoo.

BOYD & Co.

3m 316 Amoy, 1st February, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 107 China, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 257

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

KOWLOONG LODGE.

A PLEASANTLY situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about Eight minutes walk from the landing-place near the village of Mong-kok. The Bungalow has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8½ acres of ground attached, with Croquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11. Apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

tf 240 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

10,000 DOLLARS for Loan upon Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Shares, at 9 per cent. per annum.

SHARP & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

tf 676 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

THE "ORIENTAL HOTEL," BOWLING ALLEY, AND BILLIARD ROOMS, *WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG,* ARE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Under new Management.

Meals at all Hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

A Good Reading Room.

Board and Lodging at Moderate Rates.

J. BAYNES,
Proprietor.

tf 596 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE IN Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound, ... $2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE undersigned shop, situated at Jervois Street, Shang Wan, was established by Cheong Wan Kai, Wai Ying Wa, Yip Ming Shun Tong, Leong Him Sow Tong, Fu Kwan Yu Tong, Cho Wing On Tong, So Chik Sung, and Yeong King Seak, since the 1st moon of the 6th year of Hien Fung, and was dissolved by mutual agreement of each partner at the end of the 9th year of Hien Fung. All debts, both native and foreign, were settled on that date. It has been agreed that no partner is allowed to use the undersigned shop name, should any one of them carry on the trade. The former agreement of partnership is considered null and void. Persons indebted to the undersigned shop, are requested to make payment to Him Kat piece goods shop.

ME LOONG,
Piece Goods Shop.

1w 781 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the above named Company, will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at half-past 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing two or more Directors of the said Company.

Convened in accordance with Sections 54, 55, and 56 of the Articles of Association.

By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

tf 797 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Hongkong Hotel, on MONDAY, the 12th June, 1871, at half-past 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming all of any Resolutions which may be passed at the Extraordinary Meeting to be held on the 29th inst.

By order,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.

tf 798 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (in duplicate) marked "Tenders for Painting and Alterations to H.M.S. *Mocanoe*," will be received at this Office up to noon of the 18th inst., from persons desirous of contracting for the execution of the said work.

The Plan and Specification can be seen, and all further information obtained, at the Royal Engineer Office, Queen's Road, up to the 18th instant, between the hours of 10 and 3 daily.

No Tender will be recognized unless the person making it shall have previously registered his name at the Royal Engineer Office.

C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.

Controller's Office,
Hongkong, 8th May, 1871. [6d 783

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE American Barque

"GARIBALDI,"

Capt. A. Noyes, will have a quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 787 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

WANTED.—Lessons in the German language. Address H., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 788 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

TWO Broadwood's COTTAGE PIANOS, in Solid Mahogany, made expressly for this climate. Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of this paper.

2w 777 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO OPIUM SHIPPERS.

ON and after May 1st, the Company will grant Red Bills of Lading, covering Freight and Insurance (the latter on a valuation of Five hundred and thirty Dollars per chest) to shippers of Opium hence to Macao, per steamer *White Cloud*, charging them Two Dollars and a quarter ($2.25) per chest.

The rate of Fright, without Insurance, will be One Dollar and a half ($1.50) per chest.

Blank Bills of Lading may be had at the Company's Office, or on board the steamer. Shippers desiring insurance must inform the Purser on board, on the shipment of the opium, and receive from him signed Red Bills of Lading.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 678 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH, CHINA AND JAPAN EXTENSION COMPANY, *(Limited).*

FROM this day the above Company will forward Telegrams from Shanghai via Singapore to all parts of the world, in telegraphic communication by established lines.

The messages will be sent per steamer from the Telegraph Office, Hongkong, to the Telegraph Office, Singapore, free of charge.

Charges for the transmission of such messages will be from Shanghai to Hongkong, $6 for 20 words, and $3 for every additional 10 words, or fraction of 10 words, in addition to the revised tariff published by the British-Indian Extension Telegraph Company.

Telegrams addressed to treaty ports in China and Japan will be forwarded free of charge by first steamer leaving.

The Danish Consulates in Yokohama, Hiogo and Nagasaki will receive messages for transmission to the Company's Stations.

Agencies will shortly be opened at the treaty ports in China.

Information of mails about to close in Hongkong for coast ports and Singapore will be published gratuitously the preceding day at the Telegraph Office, Nanking Road; also information of mails about to close in Shanghai will be published before hand at the Telegraph Office in Hongkong.

E. SUENSON,
General Agent in China and Japan.

1w 751 Shanghai, 28th April, 1871.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he is ready to receive tenders for the Conveyance to England of the following Troops, Invalids, &c., viz:—

Officers	1
N. C. Officers and Men, in health	24
ditto Invalids	17
Women	3
Children	12

Printed forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained on application at this office.

RICHARD F. HAWKE,
Naval Accountant and Acting Storekeeper.

H. M. Naval Yard,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1871. [tf 688

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. H. C. STEWART, *Deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against, or indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

WM. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D.,
Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong,
One of the Executors.

tf 595 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. B. COUGHTRIE having been appointed Secretary of the above-named Company, will assume charge from this day.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

tf 553 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ON and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Cutters' Island.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1871. [tf 170

Intimations.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamer

"CHINA,"

P. H. Hennings, Master, will be despatched TO-DAY, at 5 P.M., as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

790 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamer

"CRAIGFORTH,"

Captain Cuming, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at noon, as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

2d 791 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Toppin, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 799 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR YOKOHAMA, *direct.*

THE Steamer

"ARIZONA,"

Captain Maury, will be despatched for Yokohama, WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M.

For Freight, apply at the Company's office, Praya West.

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

3d 792 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

FOR SYDNEY *(direct).*
To follow the "Lady Turner."

THE British Barque

"GUIDING STAR,"

Bishop, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.

For Freight or Pass

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

MARRIAGE.

On the 6th inst., at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Talbot, Acting Colonial Chaplain, Mr. JOHN POPPLEWELL to EMELIA MARIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Chun-tai-kyong. [789

DEATH.

On 16th April, 1871, on board the P. M. S. S. *Great Republic*, between Hongkong and Yokohama, WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, of Fochow, aged 33 years.

The delivery of this *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 9.55, and the last messenger left the office at 10.15.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 8TH, 1871.

THE letter which was published in Saturday's issue upon the subject of convictions and acquittals was perhaps the very letter which might have been expected from a thoughtful writer in reply to our remarks on the same topic. It is scarcely necessary to go over the whole ground again, more particularly because there appears to be very little practically at issue between X. Y. Z. and ourselves. Theoretically there is a good deal, because X. Y. Z. insists on the necessity of protecting innocent men from conviction, and mistakes the whole drift of our meaning by imagining that this was what we too intended to convey. No wonder he found it difficult to extract this meaning from the article, and considered the expression confused, for the meaning never was in the article. It was distinctly said that "we punish men not at all on their own account," the inference being that neither do we release them on their own account. That the recognition of individual rights is good for the commonwealth is indisputable, but they are recognised not on account of the individual but on account of the commonwealth. A particular case of this general proposition is the one in point. It is good for the commonwealth that reasonable care should be taken to convict and punish the real criminal, and to acquit and set free the innocent accused. It is therefore that we take this reasonable care. But it is not good for the commonwealth that because all our care leaves us still not quite convinced of the man's guilt we should therefore let him free, and it is in such cases as these that the theory on which punishment proceeds must be distinctly appreciated beforehand. X. Y. Z.'s last shaft, the *argumentum ad hominem*, is well sent home, but unfortunately beside the mark. Any individual whose personal interests are sacrificed to the general weal naturally objects, as we should in the case proposed. Everybody objects to what does not please him, but the State is not governed by individual objections, not even by those of the present writer. Finally X. Y. Z. makes a point when he says that the sentence in a murder case, when carried out, is irrevocable. So also is an acquittal, and this is a very good reason for introducing the Scotch verdict of "not proven," at least in capital cases, in this Colony. If we are in doubt under the present system, we ought (apart from traditions of "mercy") to give the doubt in the direction of the strongest evidence, but how much better to be able to say we are in doubt, and neither to convict nor to acquit absolutely.

THE suggestion to the effect that the members of the Legislative Council were not entitled to introduce amendments into measures proposed by the Government contrary to the spirit of the propositions, which was recently thrown out by a member, and called forth so emphatic a reply from the CHIEF-JUSTICE, is by no means a new one, though it has hitherto never been brought forward in so definite a manner as was the case on Wednesday last. That such a declaration should be made is illustrative of the increasingly arbitrary tendency of thought in some quarters in Hongkong, which has been a characteristic of late years; and it is important to note that the idea is not by any means alone entertained by the member of Council who gave utterance to it. The same view has been expressed in conversation by gentlemen occupying very much more important positions; and the action which has been taken on many occasions in the Council Chambers has been such as to show very clearly that this principle is, if not declared, at all events relied upon by the Executive. As the CHIEF-JUSTICE observed, if it is the fact that the members of the Council are not permitted to introduce such amendments as they think fit, to measures proposed by the GOVERNOR, the sooner the Legislative Council ceases to be called by that name the better. Adopting this view of the subject, whose correctness will scarcely be questioned, we venture to propose the question whether there is any material difference between the state of affairs deprecated by Chief-Justice SMALE, and that which actually exists. True the members of the Council may propose amendments; but, if they are utterly unable to carry anything which is not in accordance with the views of the GOVERNOR, this privilege is of very little use to the public, and affords no security that the laws passed will be such as meet the requirements of the Colony, or are in consonance with the views of the community. The members may talk as much as they like, but after all the GOVERNOR can do as he likes; so that the debates at the Legislative Council become really so much empty verbiage. They are in reality worse than useless; because they relieve the Executive of the responsibility which would rest upon it, if it framed laws without the co-operation of a Council, and do not secure that the action of that body shall have any real effect upon the measures. If there were no Council at all the Governor of the Colony would have to be especially careful what measures he adopted, because upon him would rest the whole blame of the mistakes that might be made. As it is, if a measure prove wrong, it is only the Legislative Council that is at fault—that is in reality nobody; and although the GOVERNOR and those immediately associated with him may in reality be alone responsible for serious blunders, nobody is blamed and nobody cares that the errors have been committed. The Legislative Council as at present constituted is in point of fact a sham and a dummy—and whenever any important question is at stake, merely serves to stave off the responsibility from those on whose shoulders it should properly rest, and to deceive at all events a large portion of the public into the fond belief that their interests are watched over and protected. It is probable, anomalous as it may at first appear, that if there were no Council at all, the GOVERNOR would be infinitely less likely to go counter to public opinion and the public wants than with such a Council as at present exists. Feeling that the blame of any errors would undoubtedly be brought home to him, he would be specially careful as to what measures he adopted; whereas now, an energetic and determined Governor like Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, is able to pass measures in the face of the opposition of the non-official members, whom he can always outvote, and yet point to the fact that the measures were passed in Council as relieving him from all individual responsibility.

Mr. Tonnoohy has resumed his duties as Assistant Harbour Master.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Our policy in China," written by a Merchant at home, and for which Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. are agents here. It is written in a vigorous and able manner, and is well worthy the perusal of all interested in this question. A review will be given in due course.

In connection with the suggestion thrown out recently in favour of the establishment of a refuge for the destitute in Hongkong, we may mention that we have been informed of an important element with regard to the unfortunate men, who are too often thrown upon the streets in Hongkong. It appears that they are found to be contracting Chinese vices in addition to those of Europeans; and that they frequently resort to the opium shops, and take to the drug to cause a temporary oblivion of their cares and solace to their miseries. This is a very serious aspect of the affair, and ought, if nothing else will, to rouse the spirit of the community to do something in the matter.

It is rumoured that Mr. Fitzroy Rice, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, is to be transferred to Singapore as Commissioner of Police there. Mr. Rice's services are thus referred to in the Colonial Office List for the present year. A Deputy Superintendent of Police in England, Lieutenant in Scotland; Commandant of mounted police Australia, and in command of a Police District in the Mauritius. During the epidemics of 1867 and 1868 in that place, he acted as commissioner to the general board of health, and received a gold watch and appendages for these services. In April, 1869, was presented with a congratulatory address from the planters and principal inhabitants of Grand Port District for services rendered as Chief of Police and Deputy of the Procureur General. An officer of so much experience could not fail to be an acquisition to any police force; and we may fairly award Mr. Rice a well merited meed of praise for the energy and efficiency which he has displayed as Acting Captain Superintendent in Hongkong. His departure from the Colony, where men experienced in police matters are so much wanted, is a subject of regret; at the same time, as it is well-known, and we believe generally acquiesced in in official quarters, that the services of three superintendents are not required here, it is only in the natural course of events, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity will be taken of reducing the number of heads to the Force. The money thus saved might be well added to the salaries of some of the most zealous and efficient Inspectors, as some reward for past services and as an incentive to future exertions.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 6th.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

DEMAND.

Lee-a-saw and Wong-cho-yee, boatwomen, charged with stealing a box containing some valuable property from Lim-liau, a passenger from Penang by the British steamship *China*, were further remanded till to-morrow (Tuesday) bail in $100 each being accepted for their appearance.

ROBBERY.

Wong Akwai and Chun Asee were charged with attempting to steal a box containing money from a color sergeant in the 75th Regt. Complainant (James Lancaster) stated that it was his duty to keep money belonging to his company, and he generally kept it in a box in his quarters. On Friday morning he left his box locked; there were about $20 (silver) in it. He was told it had been taken from his room, but when he returned he found it there and the money all right. He left his wife in his quarters when he went out. Knew the first prisoner, who had been in his service as a substitute for his boy for four or five days at the end of last month. Mrs. Lancaster stated that the box was in the sitting-room in her quarters at 6.15 p.m. She opened the glass window of that room before retiring, and locked the venetians. Between 9 and 10 p.m. she heard a man on the outside of the house say something which led her to go into the sitting-room. There she found one half of the jalousies open, and the door leading to the verandah unlocked. She had locked this door and left the key in it before going to bed. The key was still in the door which was half open. Witness struck a light and looked for the box, but it was gone. Called Corpl. McLellan, who told her to go back to her room during the search for the box. Could not say she knew the first prisoner, though she fancied he had worked for her boy when he was at Canton for a short time. Saw the second prisoner on Friday evening take the armour sergeant's tea.

Private Welsh said he was lying on his bed, at about 9.30 p.m. with his face towards the door which was open. Saw a man creeping on hands and feet along the verandah past his door, and towards the color sergeant's room. Went out, and caught the first prisoner on his hand s and feet just at the arm-chest, within 3½ yards of the sergeant's quarters. Gave him over to Charles Walker (who with others answered his call.) Then found from Mrs. Lancaster, and personal inspection that the box was gone. Second defendant was boy to the Armour Sergeant Hitchins.

Private Garraghan stated that he found the box in the verandah about 36 yards from the sergeant's quarters.

Inspector O'Brien, who was in the company of the Sergeant-Major and some others, heard there had been a robbery, and from information received went to some huts up the ravine at Garden Road, where he arrested second prisoner. He did so simply from the way in which the man spoke to him. He asked him if he knew his face, as he was the Armour Sergeant's boy.

Private Patterson said he saw what he took to be a Chinese going over the paling at the South side of Murray Barracks on Friday night.

Evidence was then given to connect the second prisoner. He was known to have a brown jacket with a hole in the sleeve. Such a jacket was found on the verandah. Prisoner was arrested without a jacket. In the pocket was found the registration ticket given by the prisoner to the Armour-Sergeant. This officer also had a handkerchief which he left at his workshop on Monday or Tuesday. This was found duly stowed in the pocket of the brown jacket with a hole in it.

Prisoners reserved their defence, and were committed for trial.

SELF-CONDEMNED.

Ku Ayow was charged with stealing some pewter candlesticks and worshipping utensils from the room of one Lum Asee, No. 73, Queen's Road West, on the 16th April. The evidence went to show that a portion of the stolen property was found on the prisoner by the district watchman who arrested him; but the defence was this: Prisoner said he knew nothing of this robbery, but had been in gaol for two years on a different charge.

Mr. Grey, Warden of the Gaol, substantiated this statement for the prisoner, who was thereupon sent for six months' hard labour, at the expiration of which term to find security in $50 for twelve months.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association, Commander Dawson, R.N., read a paper on the condition of merchant seamen, suggesting inquiry into all accidents presumably caused by neglect on the part of owners, the inspection of vessels, the suppression of the crimping system, and the extension of the Contagious Diseases Acts.

A PORTUGUESE FRACAS.

(*Courier, April 28th.*)

There has been, it appears, a serious fracas between some members of our Portuguese community, the result being that one of them was shot at, and dangerously wounded by another, this forenoon, on the Bund, just outside the gate of the Portuguese Consul, Mr. H. P. Janssen, of Messrs. Alfred Dent & Co.

The story runs that last Sunday, the 23rd inst., a squib written in the Macao *patois* was circulated among the Portuguese, reflecting on the honour of a married Portuguese lady, and scandalously associating with her name that of Mr. V. P. Fonseca, of the R. S. *Wellington*. The husband of the slandered lady, and Mr. Fonseca used every exertion to discover the author of the libel. They first found that the squib had been printed by Tung-King, and on demanding from him who ordered the printing, he gave the name of Mr. A. A. Da da Silva and a companion. It was two days ere the husband succeeded in meeting da Silva, but as soon as he did so he horsewhipped him. Fonseca was present while da Silva was being thrashed. Da Silva's accomplice being found, apologised for his own share in the squib to the satisfaction of the husband and of Fonseca, and signed a document declaring the squib utterly false and slanderous. He at the same time gave the most direct and positive evidence against da Silva.

Meanwhile da Silva lodged a complaint with the Consul for Portugal against the husband and Fonseca for assault. The case came on this morning before Mr. Janssen, who, after hearing evidence, exculpated Fonseca, but fined the husband $1.00. On leaving the Court, as they walked towards the gate, Fonseca asked da Silva to sign the same document of apology and retractation as had been signed by his associate. This he somewhat insultingly refused to do, on which Fonseca gave him a few blows about the face with a whip. But he was speedily stopped by da Silva pulling out a loaded revolver, the contents of the five chambers of which he fired in rapid succession at Fonseca. Three of them took effect, one lodging in Fonseca's arm, the other in the left shoulder, the third in the stomach. Da Silva was at once seized by order of the Consul and lodged in the British Gaol. Fonseca was conveyed to the General Hospital, where the balls were extracted from the shoulder and stomach; that in the arm, which had sunk much deeper, was also successfully excised by Dr. Parker in the afternoon. He is not considered now to be in danger. If da Silva's powder had not been either bad or insufficient death would have been inevitable.

RUSSIAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The *National Gazette* of Lemberg announces that the Russians work with feverish activity at the fortifications of the fortresses of Brüc, of Modlin, and of Dombkin, in the kingdom of Poland. These fortresses, which had been constructed on the old system, were considered insufficient; the military authority has resolved on surrounding them with detached forts, epaulements, redoubts, and casemates proof against the most formidable projectiles. Russia is arming in proportions hitherto unknown. The preparations for war are openly made, without any mystery. The Minister of War has given orders to form the fourth battalions. The corps intended for service on the railways, in ambulances, and telegraph offices, have been long formed, and are constantly drilled. The granaries, the stables, and coachhouses of private persons may be laid under requisition in case of need. The governors of provinces have been instructed to prepare an exact estimate of the requisitions each proprietor could bear in case of war. Recruiting is now in progress; the number of conscripts is to be double that which formed preceding armies. This levy brings considerable trouble and disturbance into agricultural and manufacturing labour, and the gaps produced in the ranks of the civil population by the recruiting are increasingly felt. A Lemberg letter says that about 150,000 Russian troops are along Polish and Roumanian frontiers. They are the best troops in the Russian army, and have been more rapidly reorganised than the remainder.—*Albion*, March 22.

A BISHOP'S CRITICISM ON THE ARMY.

The Bishop of Manchester, who presided recently at the annual meeting of the Manchester branch of the Army Scripture Readers Society, said—It seemed to him that we in England had adopted a mode of raising our standing army which was the least creditable mode of providing ourselves with that "essentially necessary" implement that was practised by any Christian nation he knew. A young man was caught on a market day, perhaps when he was more or less under the influence of liquor, won over by some enticing tale, bound for so many years, and expected to fight for those who sat comfortably at home, for 13l. a day. The military question at present, however, seemed to be in a chaotic state, and he hoped a better spirit was coming over the nation. So far as he could see through the haze of controversy, there was a feeling that we had better localise our army, and that the old names of our famous regiments should represent a real affinity to the countries and localities which originally raised them; that really a man should feel that he was tied to his country by some definite bands, and that he should not feel that his country had taken him in an unwary moment, entrapped him into its service for many years, and obliged him to take service wherever the British flag might float. It was when he considered the mode of raising our standing army that he felt, with this society, that it was emphatically necessary that religious influences should be brought to bear upon the men composing it.—(Hear, hear!) He trusted we should never wish to engage again in an offensive war if we could possibly escape it—(applause)—but he did hope that we should not lose that military spirit which made our forefathers in the days of the Plantagenets and the Tudors what they were. This was the greatest security against threats or bullying from foreign foes, and was, he thought, perfectly compatible with the manly and with the humble spirit of Christianity.—*Albion.*

A SERMON BY MR. VOYSEY.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Mr. Voysey preached on the 19th March to a crowded congregation at Mr. Suffield's "Free Christian Church," West Croydon, in aid of funds for the erection of a larger and permanent place for worship, in place of the iron chapel where the services are now held. Mr. Suffield, who was once a Dominican friar, conducted the early part of the service. Mr. Voysey, who wore a simple black gown, chose his text from the 63rd chapter of Isaiah—"Doubtless thou art our Father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Israel acknowledge us not." These words, he said, showed that it was no new thing in the world's history for churches to disown children, and the outcasts to take refuge in the friendliness and fatherliness of God. At the root of all churches and creeds there lay a decided conviction that God was more or less their special friend, and hostile to every other church and community but their own. The churches hated most what they called a latitudinarian spirit—the spirit which led us to regard everywhere as alike dear and precious to the one Father us of all. Sometimes we found a certain degree of latitudinarianism mixed up with the old dogmatic spirit, and then the Church reluctantly condoned it for the sake of the dogma. A large section of the Established Church, led by Mr. Maurice, had repudiated some of the older dogmas, to substitute fresh ones in their place; but those excellent men had been left undisturbed, because they in their own way were quite as dogmatic as the older schools. The emancipation of men's minds from the priestly yoke, Mr. Voysey argued, could only be done in one way, by moving the ground upon which priests worked upon men's fears. The language of those who were emancipated from this bondage was "God must surely allow us to come to him without interloper or mediator. We have done now, once for all, with notions of the curse, of redemption from God's wrath, of access to God by priests, masses, sacraments, or by Christ. We want no Redeemer, for there is no curse to be redeemed from. We want no dying God to save us out of the hands of the living God. Our consciences, sensible of sin, prefer cleansing to forgiveness, prefer a Father's punishment to being let go with impunity, prefer to bear the consequences of our transgressions rather than see them inflicted where they were never deserved." Mr. Voysey, towards the close of his sermon, predicted that this new Free Christian Church Mission, or as some termed it, New Gospel, would gain ground. Christendom, he said, practically denied the universal Fatherhood of God, and punished all who really proclaimed it; but it was for them (the Free Christian Churches), to perform the grand and glorious work.

ADMIRAL ROUS AND THE LOSS OF THE "CAPTAIN."

Admiral Rous has sent a letter to the *Times* about the loss of the *Captain* and other naval matters, which discloses the curious fact that in 1834 a ship which he commanded was paid off and the crew dispersed because he refused to make a false report of the qualities of said ship. He made one report, and was advised in a friendly way to make another. He refused, and the result mentioned followed. With regard to the inquiry into the loss of the *Captain* the admiral says the finding should have been—"Lost by the officer of the watch not knowing how to shorten sail or keep his men on deck." He adds:—"The truth is, the boiler has emasculated seamanship. No man can serve two masters—he will hold to the teakettle and despise the canvas. You can no more rear a seaman on a steamer than on the Bridgewater Canal, and in ten years time the British seaman will be a rare bird among the sailors in the Royal Navy." He tells us that his experience in naval matters "harks back" to 1808.

KASHGAR AND CHINA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 21th says:—

A letter from Tasckkend, in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, dated the 5th of January, says that the present ruler of Kashgar, Yakoob-Bek, is rapidly extending his territories. He was, at the date of the letter, threatening Kouldscha, the possession of which would place under his rule the whole of the country known as Eastern China. The fortress of Turfan, which was surrounded by his troops at the beginning of last summer, resisted until the end of November, when the garrisons was forced to capitulate by the total exhaustion of their provisions. At the same time Yakoob-Bek obtained another success, which considerably enlarged his possessions, without costing him a single soldier. The town of Kumul, which lies 600 verstes from Turfan, on the road to Central China, being threatened by the Chinese at Barkiul, applied to Yakoob for assistance, and the latter took the opportunity of investing the town with his army, and finally taking possession of it. This important acquisition enabled him to stir up dissensions among the Chinese in his vicinity, and the result has been a rising of the Mahometan inhabitans which has spread disorder all over the country.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE ARAWAS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to New Zealand seems to have given great satisfaction, and before leaving Auckland his Royal Highness is stated to have made large donations to the local charities. The *Otago Daily Times* says the Prince has made some progress in the art of "bunkum" oratory, and reports the following speech alleged to have been delivered by him at the Korero held at Tauranga during his visit to that place:—

"Oh, my friends, chiefs of the Arawas, I have long heard of the loyal and valiant tribe of the Arawas, and am glad to find myself among you. I have been told that when you expected me to come here two years ago you made a road for my convenience. I thank you for this mark of thoughtful courtesy, and it will give me pleasure to make use of that road, knowing it was made by faithful subjects of my mother the Queen. The Queen, who knew the fame of her loyal Arawas, will be pleased when I tell her that I have travelled in your country, and as your guest. I wish you all, my friends, long life and prosperity in this your beautiful country. The mists are rising off the mountains, and the sun looks smiling down upon you. Farewell!"

How devoutly we wish that the loyal and valiant tribe of the Arawas would come to this metropolis under the superintendence of their chiefs, show us a "mark of thoughtful courtesy," by mending the roads for our convenience, which they no doubt would do far more efficiently and comfortably than other faithful subjects of our mother the Queen whom we could mention. Her Majesty would also be pleased if we could tell her that we were able, thanks to the Arawas, to travel over the streets of London without having our bones lamed and our bones jolted out of their sockets.

FINANCIAL ENTERPRISE IN INDIA.

The following letter, which has been addressed to the *Times*, relates to the question of financial enterprise in connexion with India:—

"Sir,—The general idea appears to be that peace will be followed by demands on the money-markets of Europe, and, above all, of this country, for assistance to France and Germany, and probably to other countries, and by the introduction of a number of new enterprises which have been kept back by the long suspense.

"Having long been what I sign myself, 'A Calcutta Merchant,' and taken a warm interest in all that concerns the prosperity of India, will you allow me again to urge on the investing public the claims of India for assistance in the extension of its reproductive public works, above all of its railroads? India will require large amounts, which would benefit both lender and borrower, and the claims of our own possessions are at least as great as those of foreign countries.

"It is well known that upwards of 90 millions of English capital have already been invested in the Indian railway companies, under a 5 per cent. guarantee from the Indian Government; that these railways, even in their present unfinished state, are earning about 3¾ per cent. (the earnings of the oldest and largest being 5½ per cent.); and that the existing companies have had their position greatly strengthened by the announced determination of the Government of India themselves to carry out a great scheme of railway extension by new lines, which will not, not as rivals, but as feeders to the present lines, and, further, by an arrangement under which the Government gives up nearly 20 millions due to it for interest advanced during construction in consideration of receiving one-half of all earnings beyond the 5 per cent., the companies taking the other half. The Government has, in fact, shown its confidence in the success of existing companies by becoming partners in them and of future railroads by undertaking to make them itself.

"Another favourable feature may not, however, be so generally known—the arrangements made with some of the native Princes under which they will either make part of these additional roads themselves, and on their own account, or lend money to Government at moderate interest for this purpose.

"Some time ago, in a letter to *The Times*, I mentioned that the Rajah of Putteeala had commenced this new system by lending £400,000, and in his Budget speech in April last, the Viceroy announced, with just gratification, that the Mahratta chief Holkar had lent a million sterling at 4½ per cent., and that the Nizam would make himself (but under superintendence of English Government engineers), at an estimated cost of another million, a railway from his own capital of Hyderabad to a point on the line of the Great Indian Peninsular Company.

"Given sun and given water, India will produce anything in the world, and her next great want is means to convey the produce of one province to another, and of all the provinces to the sea-board. The Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff at home, and Lord Mayo and the other Indian Governors on the spot, appear thoroughly alive to this, and anxious to supply these wants. At a late meeting of the Society of Arts, Sir Bartle Ferré mentioned that last year 100,000 acres of land in Orissa had been irrigated by the Government canals: Orissa, the scene of the frightful famine of a few years since, a famine caused by want of water and of means of conveying to it the surplus produce of other provinces. He mentioned also that a Department of Agriculture and Commerce had been formed in India, and a great want thus supplied. Discarding unworthy national jealousy, the Government sent out to India some time since American engineers, to see how cheap railroads, on the American 'rough-and-ready' plan, could be made in provinces which could only at present afford 'cheap' roads, to be replaced ultimately with better ones; and it is earnestly and steadily endeavouring to discover new coal beds and to preserve and extend the Government forests. More railways, tramways, and canals, and improved and extended common roads are what India urgently requires. Something can be done, and is being done, by local capital; but England, the greatest and cheapest money-market in the world, must be the main source of supply, and while supplying capital will supply also the iron and other materials required to make that capital productive. Every mile of road and of canal made strengthens our political position in India and our hold on that great empire, while it attaches to us also more than 150 millions of those who are now our fellow-countrymen.

"A CALCUTTA MERCHANT."

THE BLACK SEA PAPERS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette, March 18th.*)

The protocols of the late Conference in Downing-street were laid before Parliament last night. The first sitting was held on the 17th of January—having been postponed from the 3rd, the date originally fixed, in the hope that the French representative might in the interval arrive. Present were Count Bernstorff, representing North Germany; Count Apponyi, Austria-Hungary; Earl Granville, Great Britain; Chevalier Cadorna, Italy; Baron de Brunnow, Russia; Musurus Pasha, Turkey. Musurus Pasha opened the proceedings, by proposing that the presidency should be entrusted to Lord Granville, who on taking the chair, spoke as follows:—

"I am profoundly sensible of the honour you do me in calling me to preside over this Conference. At the moment of commencing the discussion of a great European question, in which France is strongly interested, and for which she has made in the past great sacrifices, I can only express my entire regret—in which you, I am convinced, MM. les Plénipotentiaires, join—at not seeing her represented to-day among us. But M. Jules Favre, designated as Plenipotentiary of France, not being able to attend at the meeting to-day, it only remains for me to propose to you to affirm the wish that the French Plenipotentiary may eventually adhere to every decision to be taken in this sitting, and that I be permitted to communicate confidentially to M. le Chargé d'Affaires of France the details of our labours of to-day."

The Plenipotentiaries having declared their perfect agreement on these points, Earl Granville continued:—

"The Conference has been accepted by all the co-signatary Powers of the treaty of 1856, with the purpose of examining without any foregone conclusion, and of discussing with perfect liberty, the propositions that Russia desires to make to us in reference to the revision which she asks of the stipulations of the said treaty, as regards the neutralization of the Black Sea. This unanimity furnishes a striking proof that the Powers recognize that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that none of them can release itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify its stipulations, except by the consent of the contracting parties, by means of an amicable agreement; in faith of which the said Plenipotentiaries have signed the present protocol."

In the course of the discussion Count Bergstorff declared that a spirit of conciliation, equity, and peace had animated his Government in first proposing the Conference, and in charging him to recommend to its serious consideration the desire expressed by Russia to see the stipulations of 1856, relating to the navigation of the Black Sea, "subjected to a revision which would cause to disappear certain clauses whose restrictive character, as regards the exercise of the rights of sovereignty of the two riverain powers, seems rather calculated to maintain a state of uneasiness between them, than to confirm the relations of good neighbourhood" happily established between the two Powers.

At the second sitting, held on the 24th of January, Count Bernstorff requested that his designation might be changed from Plenipotentiary of North Germany to Plenipotentiary of Germany, and the change was recognised by all his colleagues. Baron Brunnow stated the demands of his Government. He said:—

"The principle of neutralization proclaimed in 1856 had essentially the error of making a grave infringement on the independence of the sovereign rights of the riverain Powers. It was a sterile attempt to introduce into international law an innovation which had not in it any chance of duration. Far from considering the repose of the Levant, the stipulations of 1856 relative to the navigation of the Black Sea tended to perpetuate a cause of irritation calculated to wound profoundly the national sentiment of Russia. I say it without reticulation. I state it simply and in good faith, because it is true. In the well-understood interest of the consolidation of peace it is of importance according to my convictions, to consider the means for putting an end to an abnormal situation, calculated to presage serious difficulties if these were not wisely removed in time. With this view, my instructions prescribe to me to reserve to the ambassador of Turkey the initiative of the dispositions to be concerted, by a common accord, to replace the stipulations of 1856 relative to the neutralization of the Black Sea with the object of assuring the repose of the East and the European equilibrium. In order to specify the limits within which I believe it my duty to keep, by order of my Court, in the accomplishment of the task confided to my care, I have the honour to submit to the revision of the Conference the tenour of the Articles of the Treaty of March 18 (30), 1856, designated hereafter."

The articles in question are those which neutralize the Black Sea, renounce the right to erect or maintain on the coast any arsenal, and embody with the treaty the convention limiting the strength and number of light war-ships to be maintained on the Black Sea.

Musurus Pasha, in replying, said his Government had not changed its view as to the original stipulations:—

"Moreover, the application of these stipulations, far from having given place to difficulties, has contributed hitherto to the maintenance of the peace in this part of the East. From that time the Sublime Porte is fully satisfied with these stipulations, at which all the great Powers have arrived after long discussion. It attaches a great value to their maintenance; and however since may be its desire to remove everything which might be the subject of a clashing or uneasiness in the relations of friendship and mutual confidence of the two neighbouring powerful empires, it can only regret that the Imperial Government of Russia sees in the maintenance of these stipulations an obstacle to the consolidation of repose in the East, and a cause of irritation tending to wound profoundly the national sentiment of Russia. Nevertheless, on a question of such high importance, the Sublime Porte does not think that it ought to consult exclusively its interests without taking account of the interests and views of the other great Powers, its friends and allies, to the efforts and aid of which it owes, in great part, the work whose modification is now at question. Having had the honour of being accredited for at great number of years to her Majesty the Queen, I am in a position to know that England has always shared the point of view of the Sublime Porte in what regards the neutralization of the Black Sea. But it may be that other Great Powers, in like manner the friend and allies of the Sublime Porte, and not less interested in the well-being of the Ottoman Empire, are of a different opinion. The Sublime Porte is bound to foresee the case in which the co-signatary Powers might believe that it is for the general interest to adhere to the demand of the Imperial Government of Russia. Animated with conciliatory dispositions, and desirous of sparing Europe the complications which might result from a serious dissension between the signatary Powers of the Treaty of 1855, it would not hesitate to give, in this case, a proof of its moderation and of its sincere solicitude for the cause of peace. Thus, I have the honour of informing MM. les Plenipotentiaries that, if this Government judge it apropos to admit the the demand of M. le Plénipotentiaire of Russia relative to the special Convention concluded between the riverain Powers, and mentioned in Article XIV. of the Treaty of the 30th of March 1856, as well as in Articles XI., XIII., and XIV. of the said Treaty—substituting for the guarantees resulting from this convention, and from these articles, guarantees equivalent and compatible with the rights and the security of the Ottoman Empire—I am authorized, in virtue of the instructions which I have received, to adhere to their opinions on what concerns the revision of the Convention, and of the before cited articles; but that my instructions prescribe to me to make known in this case to the Conference the Guarantees which, as a condition of its adhesion, the Sublime Porte would demand in substitution of the actual guarantees."

On the 13th of March the fifth sitting took place, in which the Duke of Broglie was presented to the Conference by Lord Granville, and made a speech, of which the following is part:—

"As regards the principal object of the Conference, the French Government, sharing the feelings expressed by the Plenipotentiary of Turkey, would not personally have seen any sufficient reason to modify the stipulations established by the Treaty of 1856, and would have preferred their maintenance. But, at the stage at which affairs have arrived, and from the moment that the new arrangement, agreeable to the Russian Government, is agreed to by that of the Sublime Porte, the party principally interested in the question, the French Government willingly enters into the feeling of conciliation which has dictated it, and gives its assent to all the decisions of the Conference."

At this sitting the Plénipotentiaries of Russia and Turkey announced that they had received authority from their Courts to conclude a Convention abrogating the stipulations of that signed in Paris in 1856, relating to the number and force of vessels of war which each Riverian Power should maintain in the Black Sea. The proposal received the full assent of the Conference. A copy of the treaty—that of Great Britain—which had been prepared during the sitting, was brought in, read, found in due form, signed and sealed by the Plenipotentiaries.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

At Lincoln assizes the case Chanty *v.* Nix has been heard. This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is a small farmer and pig-killer living a Rossley, farming twenty-two acres of land. He is about forty years of age, and the plaintiff is slightly younger, and has been employed by the defendant as washerwoman. Last year the defendant lost his wife. Soon after this he gave plaintiff a shawl of his former wife as a remembrance of her. Three months afterwards he sent his housekeeper down to the plaintiff's cottage with a message to her to come and speak to him. On her arrival he told her not to get engaged, for he meant to marry her as soon as convenient. She accepted his offer, and this was the contract relied upon by the plaintiff. Shortly after this he made her a present of a sucking pig. A very old woman, who was called as a witness, stated that on one occasion the defendant told her he was going to be married to the plaintiff. The old woman, who was a Calvanist, as well as the defendant, said to him that he "ought not to be unequally yoked with an unbeliever." The plaintiff is a Churchwoman. The defendant was married to another person at the end of last year. He was called as a witness and denied the promise. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, one farthing.

HOME NEWS.

(*Summaries from the London "Mail."*)

TUESDAY, March 21st.

To the misfortunes of France has been added that of civil war. The Government, which hitherto had temporised with the malcontent National Guards of Montmartre and Belleville, early on Saturday morning sent a force to seize the cannon which had been taken from the national stores. Some of the guns were captured but were not taken away, and the inhabitants of the locality assembled to prevent their removal. Some troops of the line joined them, the officers were seized or driven away, and finally all the guns remained in the hands of the malcontents. At other points similar proceedings occurred, and it becoming evident the troops could not be relied upon, they were withdrawn. Two Generals—Clement Thomas and Lecomte—were seized and shot. Barricades were formed at many points. Later the insurgents descended into the centre of Paris, and M. Thiers, with the other members of the Government, withdrew to Versailles, General Vinoy also taking thither his force of 40,000 men to defend the National Assembly. Paris thus remained in the hands of the insurgents, the well-disposed battalions of the National Guard making no effort at resistance. The Hotel de Ville and the head-quarters of the Commander of Paris in the Place Vendome are occupied by the Montmartre and other divisions of the National Guard. A Central Committee, composed of unknown men, has declared the establishment of the Commune, and an election of Members of the Communal Council is to be held on Wednesday. The Government at Versailles is endeavouring to isolate the capital, whose telegraphic communication with the provinces has been cut off. The German troops occupying the forts on the east side of Paris are said to be taking measures to prevent the entrance of supplies into Paris, and the departure of the German forces from France is suspended.

The Emperor of Germany arrived in Berlin somewhat unexpectedly on Friday last, and received a most cordial welcome from the inhabitants. The greatest enthusiasm had been manifested in the various towns through which he passed from the French frontier. The Crown Prince accompanied the Emperor to Berlin. The peace negotiations at Brussels are to be entrusted on behalf of Germany to Baron Arnim, Count Quadt, and other delegates.

The negotiations for a definitive treaty of peace between Germany and France will probably commence very shortly at Brussels.

Further cordial communications between the Emperors of Germany and Russia have been made public.

The Pope has published a brief approving the action of the Jesuits, and rejecting the guarantees for Papal freedom sanctioned by the Italian Parliament.

The Queen of Spain arrived in Madrid on Saturday, and, with the King, was well received.

The Indian Council has been engaged in a warm discussion of Sir R. Temple's financial propositions, and the proportation of the Income-tax is vigorously attacked. Mr. Seward and his daughter are travelling through India, and are received with great distinction by the local authorities.

The Queen remains at Windsor.

Princess Louise completed her 22nd year on Saturday. The marriage of Her Royal Highness with the Marquis of Lorne is celebrated to-day.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday.

The sittings of the House of Lords have been brief, and the business of little general interest. In the Commons the Army Organization Bill was read a second time without division, Mr. Disraeli promising a severe scrutiny in Committee. Last night a motion of Mr. Trevelyan for the abolition of honorary colonelcies was rejected upon a division, and the Army Estimates were postponed in deference to an appeal from Mr. Mundella, who intends to resist an increase of the military forces.

Professor De Morgan is dead.

The ex-Emperor Napoleon arrived at Dover yesterday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to Chislehurst.

The Oxford University Crew has arrived at Putney, and both crews are actively practising on the river.

By a collision between a steamer and a bark on Sunday, off the Welsh coast, 11 men of the crew of the bark were drowned.

A somewhat severe shock of earthquake was felt in the counties north of Manchester, but chiefly in the Lake district.

St. Patrick's Day was duly observed in Ireland, but passed over very quietly. A commercial traveller has obtained a verdict for £3,000 damages against the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, on account of injuries sustained through an accident on that line.

The Red Republican outbreak in Paris caused an almost total suspension of speculation in the Money-market yesterday, but Consols were only affected temporarily and to a slight degree, the closing prices being 92 to ¼, the same as on Saturday. Foreign securities were very heavy, and in nearly all cases were quoted lower, the French six per cent. Loan declining three per cent.; Russia and Peruvian were unchanged. Railway shares were heavy yesterday, and a general decline in prices was noted, South-Eastern being an exception. In foreign and colonial, Grand Trunk of Canada again improved, but Luxemburg receded. At Mark-lane yesterday the Corn-market was strong, and wheat was very firm, with a tendency to advance. Oats were rather cheaper, and barley was unchanged. At Smithfield, yesterday, there was a limited supply of foreign and Scotch beasts, and as there was a fair demand prices were firm, in some instances advancing. Sheep also sold well at full former rates. Calves were very dear and scarce. The Liverpool Cotton-market, yesterday was rather active at steady rates.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer will be raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dalling and Bulwer. Dalling is the name of an estate and residence in Norfolk, which have been held by the family of Bulwer since the Conquest. The *Daily News* hears that Sir William Mansfield's title will be Baron Sandhurst.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The address of the Government of British Columbia to Her Majesty, praying for admission by Order in Council

accord exists between her purposes and those of the Czar, and that the Conference has laid the corner-stone of an alliance *ore perennius*. If the contrary is the case, be assured that the results are the achievement of all that Russia has most desired, intrigued for, and knows to be most important to the establishment of her Asiatic empire, if not to the possession of Constantinople, which I know that the highest Russian political authorities consider undesirable for the present."

EGYPTIAN ENTERPRISE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

CAIRO, March 10.

The negotiations for the purchase or mortgage of the railways have come to nothing, and they remain in the sole possession of the Government. There is no doubt they are a very valuable property, not lightly to be parted with; but in the hands of a European company they would yield twice the revenue they do now.—The money difficulty for the present is believed to be over. Mr. Hermann Oppenheim and the Vienna bankers who have been here with him have entered into an arrangement with the Viceroy by which they engage to provide for the payment of all the bonds which fall due between this and 1873. Till that date the Viceroy cannot legally contract a loan, so that this is a sort of private accommodation to the tune, it is said, of six and a half millions, which will tide the Viceroy over his difficulties, and secure to the house of Oppenheim the issuing of the next loan, with the pretty little sum above mentioned already anticipated. It is not yet quite settled, and it may well be that the terms of such an accommodation are not very easy to settle. There is no doubt that the pace at which Government is being carried on here is tremendous, and is thought by many to be too hot to last; but though money is lavished foolishly in many ways, a great deal is at the same time being done from which the country must eventually derive benefit. Railways, canals, factories, &c., though undertaken and carried out for the sole benefit, or apparently so, of one man—the Viceroy—must incidentally be of general service, and tend immensely to increase and develop the resources of the country. This year, thanks to improved irrigation and culture, the cotton crop is half as large again as last year. 600,000 bales is the estimated quantity, which at £15 a bale gives a value of nine millions sterling. Sugar is said to beat this moment bringing the Viceroy in £15,000 a day. He is endeavouring to give an immense development to the production of that article, and acre upon acre of his vast estates is being planted with sugar-cane, and manufactory after manufactory built for crushing and refining. In the Fayoom, one of the most fertile provinces of Egypt, orders have just been given to plant 100,000 acres with sugar-cane; and as it was found that the sugar crops already grown there were of inferior quality, owing to the water of the main irrigation canal which leaves the Nile some way up the country being too impregnated with nitre by the time it reached the Fayoom, a new canal is to be cut in the shortest straight line possible from the river. It has been decided to build no less than thirty manufactories in different parts of the country. Of these twelve are finished and at work, four are in course of erection, and the rest is to be built at intervals. As it was found that no number of camels, nor any other means of conveyance at present available, sufficed to bring up enough sugar-cane in a day to employ the full force of the crushing mills, the Viceroy has decided on making a network of so-called agricultural railways, radiating from the different mills into the country, by means of which the cane will be brought up as fast as it is wanted, and a great saving effected. These lines are to be constructed at an estimated cost of £3,000 a mile. They will be 3 ft. 6 in. wide, and it is probable that the whole of the Upper Egypt line will be adapted to that gauge. Mr. Fowler is entrusted with the carrying out of this plan; indeed, he has been appointed permanent consulting engineer to the Viceroy and the Egyptian Government. Whether Mr. Fowler's visit to Upper Egypt to see what could be done towards establishing a line of communication with the Soudan by means of a railway and canals will bear any fruit is uncertain. The cost of such an undertaking must necessarily be very great, and the Viceroy may well pause before embarking in it; but Nubar Pasha is known to be very strongly in favour of the scheme, as likely to repay well in some years the money expended, and be of immense value in opening up to civilization and reproductive wealth vast regions of country which now yield almost nothing. Sir Samuel Baker's expedition was to be the foundation-stone of this undertaking; but what will be the use, it is argued, of his stopping the slave trade and sowing the land, if, when there are harvests to be reaped and hands to reap them, there are no means of bringing the produce to a market. Probably next winter the whole of the country will be surveyed, and a complete project drawn up. News was received from Sir S. Baker last week. His letter is dated from between latitudes 9° 10' and 10° 0'. He had just returned from Khartoum, whither he had been obliged to repair to obtain reinforcements in men and boats. The Egyptian troops had suffered very much from sickness, and great numbers had died, but they had been replaced by black soldiers, who stood the climate well. Lady Baker and himself had never had an hour's illness; but Mr. Higginbotham, the engineer of the expedition, was just recovering from a severe attack of fever. He will be the only European left with Sir Samuel of the six who originally accompanied him. Dr. Gedge is dead, the French attaché to the expedition, and Mr. Wood, who went as secretary, have returned home, and now the man and maid servant—Italians—are going to be married and come home. Sir Samuel says that the slave trade on the White Nile has been completely stopped by the expedition which he commands, and that not a single slave has passed down the river for some time; and he adds that the Viceroy has upheld him in all the endeavours he has made and the measures he has taken to suppress it. Of course, as regards the statement that the slave trade is stopped, it must be remembered that there are other ways of getting slaves down the country besides taking them just under Sir Samuel's nose on the river; but the great thing is that the people there should see that he is really backed up in his efforts to suppress the trade by the Egyptian Government; and the testimony he bears to the Viceroy's sincerity in the business is most important.

Mr. Bright is still reported to be improving in health.

The list of Fenian convicts discharged by Government does not include any individual implicated in the outrages at Manchester or Clerkenwell in 1867.

A CAPITAL JOKE.—A clever gentleman, being anxious to obtain an audience with a certain witty Minister without being kept waiting in the ante-chamber, instead of giving his card to the usher, whispered into that functionary's ear, "Say, it's the man with the leg of mutton." He was immediately shewn into the Minister's cabinet, the usher crying out, "On public service," to allay the irritation of a number of persons waiting for admittance. The Minister is said to have been highly amused at the joke, but I doubt it.—*Journal of the Siege of Paris. By the Hon. Captain Bingham.*

DEATH OF THE "MAN FLY."—Another gymnastic fool has added his name to the long list of "killing while performing dangerous feats for the gratification of a debased audience." Deceased's name was Hanson Thure, the "man fly," and his great feat was to walk on the ceilings of public places of entertainment. A few days ago he gave an exhibition in the Trieste Theatre, and on the first evening fell into a net which was suspended underneath. On the next evening he fell again, but, unhappily, outside the net, and his head and the upper part of his body came against some of the scenery. He expired in a few minutes.

EDITING AND COPYRIGHT.—Does the alteration—the "editing"—of a play confer a copyright upon him who alters? Can for instance "Richard III." be termed Colley Cibber's play, rather than Shakespeare's? This was the principle debated at the Winchester assizes recently, when Mr. Levy, proprietor of the Garrick Theatre, London, brought an action against Mr. Rutley, lessee of the Theatre Royal, Portsmouth, for playing without permission a piece entitled "The King's Wager." It was alleged that in 1832 a piece was written by the late Mr. Wilks, for which the plaintiff paid—but had to make number of important improvements and additions, so that the piece played by defendant was his. It was contended for the defendant that the piece did not belong to plaintiff, who had merely made a few trifling alterations. The jury, under the the direction of Mr. Justice Byles, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £18. Several points of law were reserved.

The *Globe* says:—"Although it has been denied that the Suez Canal is likely to pass into the hands of England capitalists, we have reason to believe that negotiations will shortly be entered into with a view to its transfer. The Duke of Sutherland and other gentlemen have visited the Viceroy, and the Duke's yacht has taken soundings of the canal."

"SEATS, YE PRETTY WARBLING CHOIR!"—To the Editor of the *North China Daily News*.—Sir,—In the *Illustrated London News* of date 18th February, I observe the following paragraph:—"It has been decided to reseat the choir of Canterbury Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Dean." Passing over the slight ambiguity of the announcement, which might raise a natural doubt as to whether the choir themselves were to be "reseated," or the stalls, we may assume it to be the latter, but the concluding sentence is rather a non-sequitur. Why in memory of the Dean? Was he so regularly there that he gradually wore all the seats out? And if so, how soon do you think the choir of S. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, will want reseating?—Yours truly, SIT MEÆ SEDES SENECTÆ.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

5TH MAY, MORNING.

A good native demand has existed during the last two days, for Bengal drug as well as Malwa: Patna at $575 cash, $567½ to $572½ on credit; Benares at $540 to $542½; Malwa at $635 to $640. This morning quotations are: Patna $570 to $572½; Benares $540 to $542½; Malwa $640 to $645.

Exchange continues firm, but with very little business doing.

There is no material change to report in Shares. Banks are steady at 36½ per cent. premium for old, and 30 to 30½ for new. Fire Shares are firm: Hongkongs at $280, Chinas at $52, and Victorias at $42 with buyers. Some further sales have been made of the Chinese Insurance Company at $80 to $85 premium. Steamboats are in demand at 39 per cent. premium for cash. Docks are quoted at 37½ per cent. discount, but with no sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½

ON NEW YORK—
Private, 5 months' sight.....—

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229 to 229½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....73⅞
Bank, 15 days' sight.....73⅞
Private, 30 days' sight.....74

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—36½ per cent. cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—30½ to 31 per premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 55 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$80 to $85 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$280 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$52 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$44 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37½ per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—39 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 34 per share premium
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—par.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—par.

SALES ON MAY 6TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs, 1,000 pieces, at $2.40, Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.
T-Cloth, 7lbs., 500 pieces, at $1.72, by Parsee merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Rice, 1,000 picals, at $2.15, by Yue-cheong to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 1,000 picals, at $2.14, by Yue-cheong to Hongkong merchant.
White Wax, 1 piece, at $115.00, by Ying-kee to Hongkong merchant.
Wheat Flour, 50-lbs., 300 bags, at $1.58, by Ying-kee to Canton merchant.
Black Sugar, 100 picals, at $3.50, by Ying-kee to Shanghai merchant.
White Sugar, 200 picals, at $6.50, by Ying-kee to Shanghai merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 34 bales, at $14.50, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.
Calcutta Cotton, 45 bales, at $13.75, by Parsee merchant to Kin-yuen-hing.
Calcutta Cotton, 41 bales, at $13.35, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.
Saigon Rice, 4,500 picals, at $2.13, by Fook-mow-loong to Hongkong merchant.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
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THE TOURIST'S GUIDE,
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Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts
The Daily Press Office.

SAIL MAKING.
WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

HAWKINS'S LIVERY STABLES,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late of Bengal Horse Artillery),
Proprietor.
tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

歧 興 爾
AH-YON, SHIP COMPRADOR, STEVEDORE, BALLASTER AND WATER SUPPLIER, Hongkong and Whampoa, (the same proprietor), keeps on hand and for Sale well assorted Supplies of Oilman's Stores, and Coal of all kinds. Shipping supplied at the shortest notice with all kinds of Ballast, and fresh Provisions at moderate charges.
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
1y 728 Hongkong, 29th April, 1871.

歧 興 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

歧 興 記 號
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane*. The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.
KWONG-KEE.
12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON	Tweed (str.)		Canton	Deacon & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Colla (str.)		Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Otago	Thorndike	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Aureola	Ross	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Goodell	Crockett	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
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Do.	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Mary Miller	Tayler	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN	Noord Brabant	Frost	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & C'UTTA	Arratoon Apcar (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Shanghai	Echavarria	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW	Tchihatchoff (str.)	Richter	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Suwonada (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cringforth (str.)	Cuming	Hongkong	Holliday, Wise & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	China (str.)	P. H. Hennings	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.

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Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.
SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS, PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.
Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
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CRIMEANS,
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Lounge COATS, Office do., Walking do., Visiting do., Dress SUITS, Light Texture OVERCOATS. } From the best English manufacturers.
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Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
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LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
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Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
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tf 616 Hongkong, 10th April, 1871.

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Best WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
Liebig's BEEF EXTRACT.
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FOR SALE.
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Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK,
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" Fine Champagne.
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Still HOCK.
F. PEIL.
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Dress " $4.50 "
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88 *and* 90, *Queen's Road.*
tf 582 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL).
THE British Steamer
"OELLA,"
expected here from Shanghai on or about the 9th proximo, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 687 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
3d 752 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1871.

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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 579 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 American Ship
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Thorndike, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
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OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 531 Hongkong, 28th March, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
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Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
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Capt. Frost, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
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tf 636 Hongkong, 13th April, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"AUREOLA,"
Ross, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 603 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *direct.*
THE British Ship
"JOSHUA BATES,"
Capt. Sydserff, will have quick dispatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 551 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GOODELL,"
Crockett, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 529 Hongkong, 27th March, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"MARY BELL ROBERTS,"
Spearwater, Master, 364 tons Register.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 675 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ORISSA*," Captain TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., 1871, at noon.
Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 11th, Specie until 2 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 11th idem.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 5th May, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.
THE Steamship *CHINA*, Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
The *CHINA* will be due at San Francisco June 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.
The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.
Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama and other Japan ports at one and a half regular rates.
Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.
No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.
For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS, *Agent.*
Hongkong, April 13th, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.
THE *Compagnie Russe de Navigation* a Vapeur & de Commerce Str.
"TCHIHATCHOFF,"
Capt. Richter, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
tf 726 Hongkong, 28th April, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
THE Steamer
"TWEED,"
will load at Canton and Macao.
For particulars, &c., as to freight, apply to
DEACON & Co.
tf 725 Canton, 27th April, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamer
"SUWONADA,"
will be despatched for the above port about the 10th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
7d 762 Hongkong, 4th May, 1871.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"SHANGHAI,"
Captain Echavarria, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 775 Hongkong, 6th May, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE British Barque
"MARY MILLER,"
Tayler, Master, of 271 Tons Register, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 754 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

*A

Extracts.

The "Descent of Man."

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The fact that something more than eleven years ago, when Mr. Darwin's book on the "Origin of Species" appeared, the most serious of its hints with reference to the descent of our own race were almost instantly discounted, so to speak, does not at all lessen the interest or the importance of the new work in which these hints take a fuller body. The agitation which the first sketch of the theory stirred up was too grave, and has been too persistent ever since, for us to suppose that the subject of it is capable of losing its hold on the public mind. There is, however, one change of attitude which is worth noticing. Twelve years since, the dread of certain suspected consequences to the foundations of current religious beliefs made many thousands of good men and women cry out that the theory of the descent of mankind from ape-like progenitors was false. But time brings peace; increase of familiarity has led to diminution of alarm; and people now very fairly ask, The Darwinian theory may be true, but what then? This calmer temper marks a great improvement, and one may hope that the discussion on both sides will be carried on with the candour, sobriety, and moderation, from which the eminent originator of the discussion has never in a single phrase departed. It is only fair to remark that a coarse and unbecoming frame of mind has not been the monopoly of the anti-Darwinians. The German professor who calls certain simious narrow skulls "Apostle skulls," because he imagines that "in life they must have resembled the type of Peter," prevents us from wondering, as Mr. Mivart observes, that the disputation has become slightly warm. There are no doubt some drawbacks in the conduct of a scientific controversy in the popular arena, where unscientific persons, with intellects imperfectly disciplined, presume both to join in the disputation and to adjudge the palm; but, on the whole, these drawbacks are fairly counterbalanced by the greater breadth and air which controversy thus seems to acquire. Polemics have historically always been most bitter where the polemists have been fewest, and fury never reaches such height as when the disputants are precisely two. Now the Darwinian theories seem more or less directly to touch every point in the circle of the things which most deeply interest intelligent persons. They are assuredly not indifferent to theology, in spite of the change of front among theologians. They go to the roots of psychology. They touch the very foundations of every theory of the genesis of morals and the origin of societies. They are pregnant with that most vital and penetrating kind of influence—influence upon Method. Finally, as regards their own special and proper field, even those naturalists, who are least willing to assent to all Mr. Darwin's specific conclusions, agree that they compel a revision and new statement of previous scientific doctrine. In other words, Mr. Darwin's work is one of those rare and capital achievements of intellect, which effects a grave modification throughout all the highest departments of the realm of opinion. They are the first large and systematic attempt to penetrate as deeply into the laws of the organic Kingdom, as Newton's immortal speculation penetrated into the laws of the heavenly bodies. We all know how vast and far-spreading was the influence of Newtonian discovery over the scientific thought, and hence indirectly over the philosophy and social thought, of the century which followed it; and it is hardly too much—the due allowances being made—to anticipate for Darwinian theorizing a corresponding power in the inquiries of the coming time. The large sale of editions of the "Origin of Species" in German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and Russian, attests the hardly rivalled attraction which this theory possesses for the scientific mind of Europe. It would occupy too much space to examine the intellectual conditions that are in the air, and that concur in gaining for the Darwinian speculation such eager attention and such universal curiosity. One thing is certain, and this is that no theories as to the descent of man would stir controversy on all sides as those of Mr. Drawin have stirred it, unless they both affected a great variety of disputed subjects in many orders of inquiry, and were also tending, or were commonly thought to tend, in what happens to be at this time the central and predominant direction of philosophic investigation. To take a single instance, let the reader consider in how many fields of thought and social activity revolution is made imminent by the new importance given by Mr. Darwin to the various facts of inheritance, and the impulse communicated by his presentation of them to the current, already setting so strongly in the direction of certain much abused "isms" in metaphysics and ethics. It is because the great doctrine of evolution claims something like universal empire, that such wide and deep attention is given to Mr. Darwin's special exposition of its operation in the field of creation, by men who might otherwise have listened to a mere naturalist's hypothesis with composure or indifference. His attempt to specify and make precise the working of secondary laws in the development of new forms of life has strengthened, as nothing before has done, the tendency to accept these laws, rather than repeated and special acts of intervention, as the method of Divine government, because his attempt is one to explain by secondary laws the most important facts of which science can take cognizance, in Man himself.

The only object which the reviewer of so far spreading a set of theories can judiciously propose, is to place before the reader an intelligible statement of the kind of matter with which these theories are conversant, of the conclusions which Mr. Darwin aims at establishing, and of the sort of evidence on which he relies. The author, whose conscientiousness is as painstaking in limiting the degree of scientific authority which his theories have as yet acquired, as it is in providing the most solid attainable grounds for them, warns us that some of the views he has advanced are highly speculative, and some, no doubt, will prove erroneous." The general purport of these views is to find for the question of the origin of Man on the earth, and the origin of those characteristics which distinguish him from other creatures, a scientific answer that shall harmonize with those general principles of evolution, to which so many sets of facts seem to point the way. This answer is that Man is not the product of an act of special and independent creation, but is a descendant from a pre-existent and less highly organized form. Man, if we trace his pedigree sufficiently far back, must have had a progenitor, from whom not only the human line, but one or more other lines of animated being lower than human, have been derived. There is identity of origin and community of descent between him and the humbler stocks which share the surface of the earth with him. At a certain point in the ascending line of the human genealogy you must come to an ancestor from whom in the descending line we reach the apish collaterals of mankind. What are the grounds on which the existence of a progenitor, descended from the common stock of men and apes, but itself only ape-like and not an ape, not man and yet quasi-human, may be reasonably assumed? The grounds which lead us to suspect some such community of origin are these:—First, the correspondence in bodily structure between men and other mammals. The bones of his skeleton correspond with those of the monkey or the seal. So do his muscles, nerves, and viscera. So does his brain. The structures of their tissues and the composition of the blood are similar, because men can receive diseases from some of the lower animals and communicate them in return; while, apart from these diseases of infection, there are other disorders to which both are equally liable. They have common parasites. The whole process of reproduction is the same in all mammals. Second, the embryo of man closely resembles the embryos of other mammals, and undergoes a corresponding order of development—the embryos of forms, finally so different, preserving up to a certain period the structure of the common ancestor. Third, man possesses certain rudimentary organs, muscles, and other parts, which can only be explained by the fact of their having been possessed by some forerunner in a perfect and serviceable state. These three sets of facts concur in furnishing reasons for supposing that Man is no more by his descent than a more highly organized form or modification of a pre-existent mammal.

The most forcibly urged objection to this is that there exists a fundamental difference between the mental faculties of man and those of even the highest mammals; that the difference between the intelligence of a human being and that of the most intelligent of beings not human is one of kind and not of degree; that by no process of mere modification could the godlike reason and sublime emotions of man have been evolved from what are sheer instincts or animal impulses in all lower forms. Mr. Darwin denies that this objection has any veritable basis of facts on which to rest. Its force depends ultimately on propositions which no one now could seriously assert, namely, that man is the only organic being possessed of mental power, and that his power is of a *wholly different nature* from that of other creatures. So far as the emotional parts of mental constitution go, the emotions of animals are plainly our own; terror, suspicion, courage, good humour, bad humour, revenge, affection—all moods and turns may be as truly predicated, and in the same sense of the lower creatures as of the highest. If we turn to the faculties of intelligence, we find in the lower, as in the highest, Memory, Imitation, Curiosity, and the rudiments of Imagination (as shown in the dreams), and even the complex and derivative quality of reason. For what definition of reason can we accept that shall banish to the lower region of instinct a multitude of cases in which a snake, a bird, an ape, plainly goes through the processes of experience, observation, pausing, deliberation on experience, forming new resolutions as a consequence? The instances of the performance of such processes from which Mr. Darwin has made a selection are on this point decisive. Take the case of the monkeys who had been accustomed to have lumps of sugar given them wrapped up in paper; sometimes a live wasp was put in, so that incautiously unfolding it they were stung; for the future they always held the packet to their ears to detect any movement within. Then there is the remarkable story of the retriever (vol. i. 48), and that of the snake and the toad (vol. ii. 31). Mr. Wallace, as readers of his most valuable and interesting volume are aware, seems to carry this still further, and to explain some of the actions commonly supposed to be demonstrative of the mysterious impulses of instinct, like the construction of birds' nests, by humble powers of reasoning and imitation.

That no other animal has language, is a favourite argument with the upholders of the independent creation of man. Mr. Darwin replies that while this is only true in a sense, and while the parrot shows that it is not the mere power of articulation which confers this cardinal distinction on man, even the degree in which the statement is true only means that man has a peculiar power of connecting definite sounds with definite ideas, because he has those definite ideas which the rest have not; and this fact in turn depends on the higher development in him of the faculties of intelligence. Apes do not speak, because their intelligence is not sufficiently advanced. Then language has reacted on the intelligence, as great instruments of intelligence always do, and stimulated that development of which it was at first the product. "The mental powers in some early progenitor of man must have been more highly developed than in any existing ape, before even the most imperfect form of speech could have come into use; but we may confidently believe that the continued use and advancement of this power would have reacted on the mind by enabling and encouraging it to carry on long trains of thought." Other differences between man and the highest anthropomorphous apes may be in the same way described as difference flowing from the highly advanced faculties of man, and some of them are mainly the result of a highly developed language.

Another important distinction of man is called the moral sense. Mr. Darwin's account of this we may examine more fully by and by. Here it is enough to say that he finds in this sense, and in the various facts of conscience and duty, nothing fatal to the theory of common descent. For he believes morality or the moral judgment to be derived, with the aid of an active intelligence and of transmitted habits, from prime social instincts; and these social instincts, on which the imposing superstructure of human morality has been gradually raised, are not peculiar to man, but are shared by many of the brutes.

(To be continued).

Visible Harmony.

An interesting experiment, showing that harmony may be seen as well as heard, was exhibited at the Royal Society's soirée. Mr. Spottiswoode's musical vibration experiment consisted of the visible representation of the forms actually assumed by a musical string when producing a note or its harmonics. To shew this it is required that the string should be kept in a perfectly uniform state of vibration. This was very ingeniously accompanied by means of tuning forks kept in vibration by electro-magnets, these forming their own breaks in cups of mercury. Two forks were chosen, vibrating in the proportion of 2 to 3, or one a fifth above the other. A white silk cord being attached to the end of the forks, and suitably stretched over a black background, the extraordinary gauze-like spindles, with their sharp nodal points and rotating compound figures, were most charmingly shewn. A second pair of forks were fitted with a black thread, pointed at intervals with spots of gold leaf; the light falling on the vibrative string brought these points out in sharp relief, each producing an exquisite geometrical figure, almost seemingly suspended in mid-air. The number and variety of these looped and ringed figures produced by a pair of notes can hardly be imagined, and this may be recorded as one of the most beautiful experiments in acoustics which has ever been shewn. The apparatus was manufactured by Mr. Ladd.—*Albion.*

Municipal Gluttony.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

A tailor in Dundee has taken a step which will excite the stomachic indignation of every local authority in the United Kingdom. He actually applied for an interdict against a proposed dinner to be eaten by the corporation in honour of the wedding of the Princess Louise. The petition of Hugh Sutherland, tailor, Dundee, addressed to the Sheriff of the country of Forfar, against the Provost and others of that town, respondents, sets forth, that the petitioner is a citizen of Dundee and a ratepayer and one of its burgesses, and has an interest in the funds of the town and of the funds connected with the Burgess Trust, regarding which respondents are trustees for all concerned, and in seeing that these funds shall not be squandered, but applied to the good and weal of the town, the ratepayers, and the burgesses thereof. That the respondents are the Provost, Magistrates, Town Council, and Police Commissioners of Dundee, and trustees aforesaid for the burgesses, and are the custodians of the funds under all their different capacities. That it is understood and averred that the respondents intend to have cake and wine and a banquet or dinner on "Tuesday first," at the expense of the humble petitioner and the other rate-payers, fellow-citizens and burgesses of Dundee, and inviting along with themselves a number of distinguished and selected individuals, who are to be feasted at the expense of the petitioner and his fellow-citizens, ratepayers, and burgesses. Under these circumstances the petitioner considers it his duty to present this petition to prevent the public and burgesses' fund being so squandered. The petitioner goes on to say:—"May it therefore please your Lordship to order service, and to grant interim interdict, prohibiting and discharging the respondents and all others from eating cake and drinking wine and feasting, dining or banqueting on Tuesday first, at the expense of the ratepayers and burgesses of Dundee; and to declare said interim interdict perpetual if necessary, and to find the respondents liable in expenses. According to justice." The sheriff accordingly issued an intervention, ordering the respondents, "if they mean to state defence," to lodge with the clerk of the court a notice of appearance within forty-eight hours. The latest intelligence states that the town clerk considered the sheriff had no jurisdiction to interfere with or control the magistrates and council in the administration of the burgh affairs. Whether the feast took place or not remains to be seen, but, under any circumstances, we sadly require a few Hugh Sutherlands on this side of the border to teach our guardians, vestrymen, and others that they are no longer allowed to indulge in their gluttony at the public expense.

Miss Temple was present at the first meeting of the St. Thomas School Board, Exeter. Mr. Piller, the "working man" member, proposed that she should be the vice-chairman. Miss Temple said she did not think she ought to occupy the position of vice-chairman, and therefore declined to be elected to that post.

A shocking accident marred the royal marriage rejoicings at Tiverton. A young man named Bale was firing cannon, when, in ramming in the charge with a hammer and a piece of iron into one of them, it exploded, and the poor fellow had one of his hands completely blown off, his fingers being scattered about.

* "The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex." By Charles Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Two vols. (London: John Murray, 1871.)

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1039 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	¼ of the annual rate
	3 „	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 „	¼ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months,	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months,	¾	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—Two MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 „

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months,	¾	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months...	1	do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company

tf 678 Hongkong, 20th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows, until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½	per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾	per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1	per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	4th	per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 „	½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 „	¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of		1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1403 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1758 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

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